



THE IRISH PARLIAMENT—THE UNION

(FROM THE RISE AND FALL OF THE IRISH NATION, BY SIR JONAH BARRINGTON.)

Lord Cornwallis had now gained his point, and turned round on the apostates—they were disgraced traitors; they were now traitors—they were not again traitors. The terms had been made, and nothing required by Lord Belvidere had been refused by the Ministry; but after he had made his declaration public and irrevocable, he gave his disciples to understand that there was a misconception as to the terms, which, being matters of detail, could be more properly arranged by the secretary; and thus he turned them over to the mercy of Lord Castlereagh. His Lordship, seeing they were entrapped beyond the power of escaping, soon convinced them that he also knew how to dispose the instruments he had corrupted. Mr. Usher, the champion, was to be re-nominated for supporting the conscience of Lord Belvidere—the clergy are seldom reluctant when good bargains are going forward; but a general dissatisfaction now arose among all the parties. Usher, however, was contented; he got a cure of souls for his political guilt, and after having aided in corruption, went to preach purity to his parishioners!

The English people would scarcely credit the most accurate historian, did not the annexed letter prove the whole transaction, and leave them to ruminate upon the nefarious system to which they were themselves subjected, under the same minister. In England, an impeachment would have been the result of this disclosure; but, in Ireland, it was the least of Lord Castlereagh's malpractices. Mr. Crozer's father, shortly after Lord Belvidere was purchased by Lord Cornwallis.

October the 4th, 1799. My dear Lord—This moment years of the 30th has been delivered by the postman—I am heartily concerned that I am obliged to differ with your Lordship (for the first time during a three and twenty years' friendship) in point of fact; as to what passed between you and Lord Cornwallis, it has nothing to do with the present question, which is simply, "whether the agreement made by Mr. Knox with Lord Castlereagh is to be adhered to or violated." This agreement was two months subsequent to your conversation with Lord Cornwallis, and you will recollect you have had two interviews with the Viceroy, the latter of which was, by no means, so flattering as the first, and was very far from holding out splendid expectations—but all prior discussions are always done away by a subsequent agreement; for otherwise it would be absurd ever to think of making one, which would be always open to be departed from by any of the parties, on a suggestion that in a prior conversation this thing was said or the other thing was offered. An agreement once made, nothing remains but to carry it into effect according to its terms as far as possible. The business then comes to this, what was the agreement made by Mr. Knox with Lord Castlereagh, respecting the only point that has induced your Lordship to delay matters, viz. the rest being confessedly understood, namely, "the vacating Mr. Knox's seat and nine, in order to give the return of the two members to government in our places."

This particular Mr. Knox stated distinctly and explicitly, that Lord Castlereagh, at the outset of the negotiation, laid it down as a sine qua non, that we must vacate our seats in the present Parliament, and that he should have the nomination of the two new members. But such a distinction as your Lordship conceives of treating for the question of Union, and in case government should be defeated on that measure, that those two new members should vacate, and that you should have a power of nominating in their stead for the remainder of the Parliament, never in the slightest degree was made by Mr. Knox, nor even by your Lordship; but, on the contrary, your Lordship asserted, that part as well as every other part of the treaty with Lord Castlereagh, and from the instant you thus gave your assent, a full, complete, and perfect agreement took place. Mr. Usher was present at all this, and it is his duty to come forward and declare the fact.

On the 10th of July this negotiation commenced, and from that period to this, I have been kept in town from my concerns in London, in constant expectation of having it concluded, and now, nearly at the end of three months, to have it all upset is very severe. As to the engagement that your Lordship describes and that your burgesses signed, it is a direct contradiction to that part of the agreement it professes to be conformable to, and is so much trouble for nothing—but what appears extraordinary to me, along with all the rest of this extraordinary business, is that your Lordship should prepare or get this engagement signed after you were apprised both by Mr. King's letters and mine to you and Mr. Usher, that any thing short of the identical paper sent down by Mr. Knox, would not answer. I have nothing to add than to request your Lordship will bring Mr. Usher up with you directly. I am, my dear Lord, your most sincerely, ROB. CROZER.

To the Earl of Belvidere, &c. &c. &c.

RESOLUTIONS.

In the hand writing of the Earl of Belvidere, prepared by him for the Freeholders of the County of Westmeath, against a Legislative Union in 1799. His Lordship afterwards voted for and supported that measure warmly.

Resolved—That the free and independent Legislature of Ireland having been unequivocally established, every measure that tends to encroach on it calls for our implicit disapprobation.

The depending project of a Union with Great Britain, the appearance of being merely a transference of the Parliament is, in fact, a complete extinction of it; that it is the duty of Irishmen of every description to come forward, and by all constitutional means to resist a scheme so subversive of the real interest, prosperity, and dignity of their country.

That we entertain too high an opinion of the integrity of our representatives, to suppose them capable of voting away the rights of the people, had a power of such a nature been ever vested in them.

This transaction between Lord Cornwallis and Castlereagh, and Lord Belvidere and Messrs Knox and Crozer, ought to be one of the most useful lessons to the British nation; there will be seen in the sad fate of Ireland, the means by which their own liberties may be destroyed.

Before the third reading of the bill, when it was about to be reported, Mr. Charles Ball, member of Clougher, rose, and, without speaking one word, looked round impressively—every eye was directed to him—he only pointed his hand significantly to the bar, and immediately walked forth, casting a

THE BUTTER TRADE.

(FROM THE CORK HERALD.)

On Monday afternoon a numerous meeting of the Butter Export Merchants and Butter Buyers of this City took place at the Commercial Buildings, for the purpose of discussing measures relative to the present and future prosperity of the Trade. Samuel Lewis, Esq., was unanimously called to the Chair, and the proceedings, although rather conversational and desultory, appeared to excite the deepest interest from all present.

The first topic which came under consideration related to a system of fraud which it was said had existed in some of the Ports of England to which Butter was most largely shipped from Cork. It was stated, that to such an extent had the system prevailed at Liverpool—the principal place of destination for foreign markets—that the home trade had suffered considerably, and the character of the Cork market for a superior article and integrity in dealing had been greatly endangered. One gentleman said that it had recently been discovered beyond doubt that persons at Liverpool had been in the practice of altering the Cork brands from third quality to second and first; and that, to give the feeling the appearance of being genuine, orders had been received and executed here for Liverpool and other materials fitting for the purpose. Several of the trade, they feared, had suffered from these impositions, and a city whose character for strict honesty in the transactions of its principal export trade, was with two or three unfortunate exceptions—exceptions which had been, within the last twelve months, discovered and exposed to the public—prevalent in every part of the commercial world, was likely, unless a check were put to the system complained of, to be seriously injured.

The Chairman, Mr. James Morgan, Mr. N. Connors, Mr. J. Bourke, and other gentlemen, condemned the imputed frauds in very strong and energetic language, and the meeting resolved upon the immediate adoption of measures best calculated to put an end to the evil. One gentleman said that he had lately had a communication from an old and respectable butter house at Portsmouth, in which it was stated that they must cease to import Cork butters unless some plan were put in force to render them upon an equality with other houses in the trade. Mr. E. Gould thought the most advisable plan to pursue would be to abolish altogether the present system of branding, and let each house have its own brand, and depend for confidence on its character.

This suggestion was dissented from, upon the ground, among others, that the frauds discovered did not amount to that magnitude which would warrant the discontinuance of a system here which had rendered such general satisfaction, and contributed so largely to raise the character of the trade. The result of the discussion, was a resolution to appoint an active and intelligent person to watch the Liverpool market, with a view to the exposure of the parties acting so unworthily and criminal a part.

SYSTEM OF INSPECTION.

Connected with, and growing out of, the above subject, the system of inspection and branding at the Cork weigh-house, was next brought under consideration.

It was contended by several of the leading export merchants, that the sworn inspectors at the weigh-house, whose duty it was to decide upon the quality of the butter sent in by the farmers, before it was transferred to the buyer's store, for sale to the merchant, were more or less tampered with or intimidated, inasmuch as, during the operation of proving the quality of the article, the buyers almost invariably stood by, and in order that the butter should be highly branded, gave various indications of how they felt. Sometimes they hinted, sometimes remonstrated, and at others, (so use the term applied by Mr. Thomas Fitzgibbon) they bullied the inspectors. Mr. Morgan reproached such a course in very marked terms, and said it was incumbent on the committee of merchants to prevent its recurrence in future.

Messrs. McCarthy and Fitzgibbon stated positively that the inspectors were in the best manner secured by the pressure of the butter buyers. Mr. Connors avowed that if he were one of the inspectors, he would not fairly and impartially discharge his duties whilst he should be humiliated by parties deeply interested—if not for their selves, for others (the country people) in the brand which should be decided by the officer. He thought that there should be an enclosed place constructed in which the inspectors alone should be placed, and that when any remark was made by a butter buyer the branding should be suspended. Mr. Fitzgibbon thought it was not more improper to communicate with, or speak to a juror in his box, than was the sworn inspectors at the weigh-house. They were like other men, and must more or less be influenced in their adjudications by the presence of the butter buyers.

Mr. A. McCarthy, as one of the oldest butter buyers in the meeting, could assure the gentlemen that if they shut out the farmers or their representatives, the buyers, by assuming their duties, inspected, a great deal of mischief to the trade generally would arise. Mr. Fitzgibbon thought with Mr. McCarthy. For his part he had never questioned the decision of the inspectors; but the farmers reposed confidence in the butter buyers, and if that confidence were broken in upon, by shutting out the latter from the inspectors whilst branding, it might lead to very dangerous consequences. Finally, it was agreed, that in future there should be no interference or remonstrance with the sworn officers—that they should be left in the uncontrolled performance of their very important duty, and that all would contribute to preserve for this market that preference which it had for so long a period been in the undisputed possession of. The meeting soon after separated.

FRANKING.

Mr. Hume has been the inventor of a plan by which members of Parliament are prevented from giving on any day more than the number of franks which they are allowed to do by law. A small card, of the same size as address cards, is divided into thirty-one perpendicular compartments, and these again into ten lateral ones, and each frank is written one of the compartments is marked with a stroke; by this means it is impossible, unknowingly, to give away more than the right number.

We learn from Lisbon that the Duke of Terceira is expected to immediately take the command of the army of the north.—Globe.

COUNTY WEXFORD.

(FROM THE INDEPENDENT.)

The friends of social order will learn with very deep concern that the awful examples, furnished by the victims that were offered up to offended justice at our Spring Assizes of last year, for the Tomfarney murders, have not had their full weight with the misguided and unfortunate wretches, that have from time to time set themselves up against the majesty of the law; and by their illegal confederacies, midnight outrages and assassinations, rendered the possession of life and property precarious in many parts of the county. On the night of the 20th instant, some out-houses and corn in stack, were maliciously set on fire, at Tomfarney, the property of Edward Mallock, whose wife and daughter, with a policeman, were ordered, in November 1832. There was also a threatening notice served on a mason, who was employed in some repairs on the dwelling house, ordering him to abandon the work forthwith—alleging also, that no one should be allowed to live on the farm for the next seven years. This illegal and outrageous conduct must be promptly and efficiently encountered, before a case will be made out for the introduction of the provisions of the unconstitutional coercion bill within our borders.

For this purpose every man possessing a rood of ground, who wishes to preserve the peace of the country, his own life and his daughter's virtue—who does not desire to see the property of himself and children consumed by the torch of an incendiary, should instantly co-operate with the legal authorities in preventing a recurrence of such atrocities and bringing the perpetrators to that punishment which their crimes deserve. Another species of outrage, of a most revolting nature was committed on the night of the 21st instant, in Killbuck church yard. Four head stones, belonging to a family named Winters, were indecently and wantonly pulled up, and dashed about the ground. Such atrocious and abominable violations of the remains of our departed brethren—whatever be our feelings at this side the grave—disgrace the name of Christian, and are calculated to inflict an indelible stigma on the character of the people amongst whom they occur. We would therefore most earnestly conjure the respectable, intelligent, and well conducted men of Forth, to use their influence, in dragging before the legal tribunals, the filthy wretches whose conduct would stigmatize the character of any people that might be cursed with their presence.

ROYAL AMERICANS.

The history of the British army affords but one instance where it was found necessary to abandon the original distinction of a regiment in consequence of the operation of political causes, as was the case of the Sixtieth, or Royal Americans. This remarkable corps was disembodied in the year 1765, and originally consisted of four battalions, which were subsequently reduced to two. From the nature of the service for which they were destined, they received the addition of Royal Americans, which title, however, antithetical as it may sound at the present day, once was as appropriate, at least, as the Royal Irish is to our modern army lists. The Royal Americans were engaged in the war that followed the declaration of independence, but found their colonial namesakes very little inclined to treat them with more favor than the rest of the British army, so that when the campaign was at the end, and England's dominion over the United States for ever gone, the remnant of the Sixtieth was the only thing connected with America that yet retained the semblance of royalty, after its authority had been trampled in the dust under the triumphal car of Washington. A practical bull was thus embroidered upon the colours of the regiment, and stamped upon each soldier's appointments, as long as the mocking distinction was retained. Resorting to a prudent but humiliating expedient, the British commander-in-chief issued an order to abolish the title of the corps, which thus connected the above sentiment with America; and to render the circumstance as little remarkable as possible and to direct public attention from the real object, the regiment was immediately reformed into a rifle corps, a species of troops, until the late war, unknown to the English army, but whose unsought acquaintance in the woods of America there had been too much reason to regret. The old "Royal Americans" are now quartered in Ireland, but have long since surrendered the insignia that once indicated their transatlantic nativity; and so fully has the metamorphosis been completed, that the heroic band now rejoices in the favored title of "the King's Royal Rifles."—Irish Monthly Magazine.

COMMUTATION OF TITHES IN ENGLAND.

The great object of the measure is to put an end to the unhappy dissensions, so prejudicial to the interests of the establishment, which have so long prevailed between the farmer and the clergy; and for this purpose it is proposed to value all the land subject to tithes once in seven years, and to give the magistrates quarter sessions the power of determining the proportion which the tithes is to bear to the rent.—Although, however, the operation of valuing is to take place every seven years, the proportion of tithes to the rent is to be variable, the amount merely varying with the amount of the rent. The tithes thus valued and proportioned is to be paid by the owner of the land, and not the occupier; so that the painful scenes frequently witnessed at present from farmers laying out the tenth sheep and the tenth ridge will never be repeated. The payments thus estimated is to be referable to a number of years' purchase, not yet determined; and the money thus paid is to be invested by an ecclesiastical commission in land, or other securities, for the benefit of the incumbent who had before received the payment on account of tithes. This is the outline of the plan; much is still required to fill up the details. No provision has been made for the commutation of the most vexatious of all the parts of the system—the small tithes on poultry, pigs, eggs, &c.; and great objections are justly taken to the proposed method of valuation, which must compel poor parishes, with poor land, to pay the same tithes as the richest of their neighbours. The septennial valuation, it is also thought, will be productive of much litigation and bad feeling; but, as the whole plan is now before the public, and open to the severest scrutiny, we need only repeat what we observed last week, that we think the bill, when brought in, will be printed, and lie over for consideration until the commencement of the ensuing session.—London Sunday Observer.

COUNTY CORONERS.

(FROM THE INDEPENDENT.)

It has seldom been our duty to animadvert on the nigardliness of grand juries in voting away the public money. Mr. Magee, of the city of Armagh, and a coroner of that county, has commemorated the grand jury, and purposes petitioning Parliament. In the performance of his duty, since the last summer assizes, he has presided at 81 inquests. He is the only coroner in the county who will do his duty when it is expensive or troublesome. He has frequently been obliged to leave his bed in the dead hour of the night, to travel 18 or 20 miles from home, and to incur heavy expense, besides the loss of time, the inconvenience of absenting himself from his business, and the personal fatigue and anxiety he was obliged to undergo. For this the grand jury of the county Armagh voted him the sum of £20, or 12s. 10d. for each journey.—The act of Parliament limits the grand jury to thirty guineas; and more than that they could not have presented. But there are instances of coroners getting the full sum of five guineas for each of six inquests when they travelled not more than half a dozen miles to hold them. The reason why Mr. Magee is so little in favour with the county Armagh grand jury—not only this last year, but every year since 1820—is, because in 1830 he thought proper to think and act for himself. He supported Mr. Brownlow at the contested election that year, and made enemies. The proclaims of the office cannot be a matter of mere consideration to Mr. Magee; nor should the office of county coroner be an office of mere toadyism. But the office is one of responsibility, and should be made independent of party pique, or individual practice.—Newry Examiner.

LONDON POLICE.

HATTON-GARDEN.—FANATICISM.—A middle aged man, named John Brookland, was charged with disturbing the congregation of Islington Chapel, and assaulting two of the pew-owners. It appeared that on Friday evening, during the performance of divine service in the above building, the defendant entered, exclaiming, "You would infidels; you do not worship God as you ought; and many other like sentences, at the same time attempting to demolish the pews with his blades. The majority of persons assembled could not see the prisoner, and being therefore unable to do the greatest consternation prevailed, as if a volcano had broken out, and a rush was made to the door, which occasioned a scene that beggars description. The pew-owners, on endeavoring to seize the defendant, were felled to the ground by him with the tremendous weapon in his possession, and the cries, of course, tended to create additional alarm. It was with great difficulty the prisoner was secured and conveyed to the station house, where he was recognised as the person who, in September last, entered the same chapel in the evening during prayers, and pulled down the chandelier. When order was restored, it was ascertained that the two men who had been knocked down by the accused had received very severe injuries, and a surgeon was sent for, who dressed the cuts on their heads. (The plasters about their heads were of the severity of the blows.) The defendant, when asked by Mr. Loring, wished to say any thing, asked, "Who is the Bishop?"

Mr. Loring—"Perhaps you can tell us." Defendant—"I will. Lend me the bible, and I will show you it is all wrong. The Almighty has chosen me to prepare the way for his son, who is coming to judge the world." Mr. Loring said it was evident the man was insane, and detained him in order that he might be sent to a lunatic asylum. The defendant, on hearing the magistrate's decision, said he should not be in the mad-house long, for the Son of God would set him free. LAMBERT-SQUARE.—A Fowl Poison.—While the magistrates were engaged in grave consideration on Saturday, the silence of the office was broken by sundry loud thumps upon the floor, which were produced by the timber of a short, heavy, good-natured looking fellow, named William Vandersteen, who presented himself at the bar with a dead fowl in one hand and a placard in the other. He was followed by a lean, delicate-looking personage, who called himself Mr. Shimley, (the ex-Secretary for Ireland), and proceeded to lodge a complaint against Vandersteen: in a tone of dismal despondency. He stated that, fortunately for his happiness, he was a neighbor of the defendant, who kept fowls, and his own creatures were continually flying over his garden and picking up all his mending and crooked. On Friday morning, about three o'clock, he was seen tearing up his magnificent bed, and defiling it with himself of the annoyance, he went down and killed it with a broomstick. About one o'clock the wife of the defendant came for him, and immediately afterwards it was hanging out of the defendant's door, which is next but one in his row in Mile End-road, with a placard, which caused a dreadful mob to assemble about the premises. The magistrate asked what was the nature of the placard?

The defendant immediately handed it up to the Bench. It was as follows:—"April 18th.—This is the hen that the stigma killed next door but one this morning, for flying over his yard. Is it a neighbourly action?" "Ah!" exclaimed the magistrate, "that is all. He put up another till morning, that he discovered your worships had grasped me a peace-warrant." Shields, the officer, said he had taken a copy of the second placard, around which there was a mob of people laughing at the joke. The following is a copy, verbatim et literatim:—"This is the hen who was killed in the morning. And she was the oilmen before it was done. In a fight he arose and jumped out of bed. And he hit the poor hen until it was dead. And there it did lay until ten in the day. When he misters went in and fetch'd it away; and when she had searched it, to her great surprise, she found its back broken, and broken in pieces. So, if you can kill friendship, pray keep it from me. For such friendship as this is 'er war to see." Mr. Norton said he should dismiss the case, dividing the expenses between them.

The defendant agreed to restrain his poetical effusions, but thought it very hard he should be put to any expense after losing his fowl. He then picked up his hen, saying, "Poor thing, I heard her pray for her murderer to the very last."

Printed and Published for the Proprietors, at the office King-street, next door to the Chamber of Commerce, and within One House of the Post-Office, SAMUEL JOHNSON, Yearly, £3 6s. 6d. Half-yearly, £2 12s. 6d. Quarterly, £0 16s. 6d. Published on the morning of Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.



WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MANCHESTER WAREHOUSE, QUAY, CORNER OF LITTLE GEORGE'S STREET.

MICHAEL BURKE

DEBTS have to offer to his Flocks and the Public his great and extensive STOCK OF FANCY GOODS...

Table with 2 columns: Item Name and Price. Includes items like Government Consols, Stocks, and various bonds.

TO ADVERTISERS AND CORRESPONDENTS. Owing to so much of our space being occupied to day with the luminous and patriotic speech of the Liberator, we are obliged to postpone the insertion of several advertisements and communications which we have received.

The Waterford Chronicle SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1834.

The Paris Papers of Friday are again occupied with melancholy details of tumult and rebellion throughout the province of the South of France. It is now certain, however, that Lyons all is still. Nearly eight thousand men have fallen there. A great part of the noble city is in ruins, its principal sources of trade are well nigh stopped utterly, and in the place of its busy sounds of commerce, nothing is heard in its deserted streets but wails of sorrow or despair.

News has been received from Lisbon to the 14th inst. We have favourable accounts of the spirit and general state of the troops of Don Pedro. The division of Miguelites, which was in the south, together with 2,000 men from Santarem, attacked St. Ube's on the 12th, but they were repulsed, leaving 15 killed, and some prisoners. Bernadine de Sa will most probably be reinforced to more boldly, and from the 25th we are told to anticipate more activity near Santarem.

The ministerial changes near Madrid have not yet been effected. Mr. Burgos went to Aranjuez, it is said, for the express purpose of tendering his resignation, but the Regent declined its acceptance "for the present."

We (limited Chronicle) yesterday received a file of Canada Papers to the 17th ult. from which we learn the Colonial Assembly had voted £2,000 to the Corporation of Quebec and Montreal to improve those cities, and £2,700 to distressed parishes to sow their seeds.

On this day another company of the same regiment will arrive from Monasteran, and embark also for Liverpool, as will also a company from Ailly and another from Trim, and to-morrow two companies from Carlow and one from Maryborough, completing the regiment.

REPEAL PETITIONS. The Regiments of the 24th are performing Light Infantry for the 15th Regiment. The public money in the hands of the Receiver General of Lower Canada, on the 1st of January, 1834, was £17,241.

Lord G. Beresford, Lady Catherine Beresford, and Misses Beresford, had arrived in Dublin from the Priests' palace, Armagh.

TITHES.

The last week has been more than usually fertile in parliamentary intelligence. That sapient statesman, Lord Althorp, has introduced his plan for the abolition of tithes in England. Of this we cannot at present say much, as a measure to be criticised must first be understood, and his agricultural township has succeeded admirably in rendering his bill obscure and unintelligible to ordinary understandings.

Mr. O'CONNELL'S SPEECH ON THE UNION. We had an article in type in the subject of this mighty display of magic eloquence, close, irresistible reasoning, and unanswerable facts, which appears in our columns to-day, but we are obliged to postpone its insertion till Tuesday, for want of space.

TRAMORE. There were three thousand one hundred signatures to the petition which was forwarded from Tramore, for repeal of the Union and the abolition of tithes.

THE WATERFORD HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY AGAIN. A list of the prizes, &c. at the Horticultural Society on Wednesday last, has been sent to our office by some member, we presume, of the Horticultural Society.

THE DUTCH FAIR. The public ought to recollect that the First of May is fast approaching; the day on which the drawing of Mr. Clarke's Dutch Fair or Lucky Sortilege will take place.

FURTHER REMOVAL OF TROOPS TO ENGLAND. Yesterday, four companies of the 59th Regiment marched from head quarters, at Navis, to this city, and after passing a few hours in the royal barracks, marched to the North Wall, when they embarked at half past six o'clock, on board a steam packet engaged to bring them to Liverpool en route for Manchester.

REPEAL PETITIONS. The Regiments of the 24th are performing Light Infantry for the 15th Regiment. The public money in the hands of the Receiver General of Lower Canada, on the 1st of January, 1834, was £17,241.

Lord G. Beresford, Lady Catherine Beresford, and Misses Beresford, had arrived in Dublin from the Priests' palace, Armagh.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT. HOUSE OF COMMONS—TUESDAY APRIL 22 DUNGARVAN ELECTION COMMITTEE.

The House met shortly after four o'clock, and proceeded to ballot for a Committee on the Dungarvan Election, the members of which were as follows:—

- Mr. James, T. (Chairman)
Mr. Lister, E. C.
Mr. Robinson, G. R.
Mr. Carey, R. S.
Mr. Clayton, Sir W.
Mr. Feilley, W.

Mr. JAMES presented a petition, numerously signed, from the inhabitants of Corvish and its vicinity. The exact number of signatures, he believed, was 2,100, praying for a repeal of the legislative Union between Great Britain and Ireland, and that the latter country might again possess her own domestic legislature.

Mr. O'CONNELL'S SPEECH ON THE UNION. We had an article in type in the subject of this mighty display of magic eloquence, close, irresistible reasoning, and unanswerable facts, which appears in our columns to-day, but we are obliged to postpone its insertion till Tuesday, for want of space.

TRAMORE. There were three thousand one hundred signatures to the petition which was forwarded from Tramore, for repeal of the Union and the abolition of tithes.

THE WATERFORD HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY AGAIN. A list of the prizes, &c. at the Horticultural Society on Wednesday last, has been sent to our office by some member, we presume, of the Horticultural Society.

THE DUTCH FAIR. The public ought to recollect that the First of May is fast approaching; the day on which the drawing of Mr. Clarke's Dutch Fair or Lucky Sortilege will take place.

FURTHER REMOVAL OF TROOPS TO ENGLAND. Yesterday, four companies of the 59th Regiment marched from head quarters, at Navis, to this city, and after passing a few hours in the royal barracks, marched to the North Wall, when they embarked at half past six o'clock, on board a steam packet engaged to bring them to Liverpool en route for Manchester.

REPEAL PETITIONS. The Regiments of the 24th are performing Light Infantry for the 15th Regiment. The public money in the hands of the Receiver General of Lower Canada, on the 1st of January, 1834, was £17,241.

Lord G. Beresford, Lady Catherine Beresford, and Misses Beresford, had arrived in Dublin from the Priests' palace, Armagh.

REPEAL OF THE UNION. Mr. O'CONNELL rose now and said that a few days ago he happened to be in the lobby of the house, when he was accosted by a gentleman who had been speaking to a member, and after inquiring when the question of the repeal of the Union would come on, observed that the Canada were endeavoring to escape from us—that America had escaped, but that Ireland should not.—(Hear, hear.)

REPEAL OF THE UNION. Mr. O'CONNELL rose now and said that a few days ago he happened to be in the lobby of the house, when he was accosted by a gentleman who had been speaking to a member, and after inquiring when the question of the repeal of the Union would come on, observed that the Canada were endeavoring to escape from us—that America had escaped, but that Ireland should not.—(Hear, hear.)

Lord G. Beresford, Lady Catherine Beresford, and Misses Beresford, had arrived in Dublin from the Priests' palace, Armagh.

of preventing a fair discussion of all matters connected with Ireland, and his first object would be to show that this right of domination, as arising out of the subjugation of Ireland, did not exist either before or subsequent to the Union. Before the Union Ireland was in all respects a limb of England, with a totally independent legislature.—(Hear.)

Mr. JAMES presented a petition, numerously signed, from the inhabitants of Corvish and its vicinity. The exact number of signatures, he believed, was 2,100, praying for a repeal of the legislative Union between Great Britain and Ireland, and that the latter country might again possess her own domestic legislature.

Mr. O'CONNELL'S SPEECH ON THE UNION. We had an article in type in the subject of this mighty display of magic eloquence, close, irresistible reasoning, and unanswerable facts, which appears in our columns to-day, but we are obliged to postpone its insertion till Tuesday, for want of space.

TRAMORE. There were three thousand one hundred signatures to the petition which was forwarded from Tramore, for repeal of the Union and the abolition of tithes.

THE WATERFORD HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY AGAIN. A list of the prizes, &c. at the Horticultural Society on Wednesday last, has been sent to our office by some member, we presume, of the Horticultural Society.

THE DUTCH FAIR. The public ought to recollect that the First of May is fast approaching; the day on which the drawing of Mr. Clarke's Dutch Fair or Lucky Sortilege will take place.

FURTHER REMOVAL OF TROOPS TO ENGLAND. Yesterday, four companies of the 59th Regiment marched from head quarters, at Navis, to this city, and after passing a few hours in the royal barracks, marched to the North Wall, when they embarked at half past six o'clock, on board a steam packet engaged to bring them to Liverpool en route for Manchester.

REPEAL PETITIONS. The Regiments of the 24th are performing Light Infantry for the 15th Regiment. The public money in the hands of the Receiver General of Lower Canada, on the 1st of January, 1834, was £17,241.

Lord G. Beresford, Lady Catherine Beresford, and Misses Beresford, had arrived in Dublin from the Priests' palace, Armagh.

REPEAL OF THE UNION. Mr. O'CONNELL rose now and said that a few days ago he happened to be in the lobby of the house, when he was accosted by a gentleman who had been speaking to a member, and after inquiring when the question of the repeal of the Union would come on, observed that the Canada were endeavoring to escape from us—that America had escaped, but that Ireland should not.—(Hear, hear.)

REPEAL OF THE UNION. Mr. O'CONNELL rose now and said that a few days ago he happened to be in the lobby of the house, when he was accosted by a gentleman who had been speaking to a member, and after inquiring when the question of the repeal of the Union would come on, observed that the Canada were endeavoring to escape from us—that America had escaped, but that Ireland should not.—(Hear, hear.)

Lord G. Beresford, Lady Catherine Beresford, and Misses Beresford, had arrived in Dublin from the Priests' palace, Armagh.

the most remarkable circumstances, with no return in the representation, with the great mass of His Majesty's subjects excluded from the representation, but notwithstanding all these difficulties, the Parliament was triumphant, and its efforts were of the most useful kind.

Mr. JAMES presented a petition, numerously signed, from the inhabitants of Corvish and its vicinity. The exact number of signatures, he believed, was 2,100, praying for a repeal of the legislative Union between Great Britain and Ireland, and that the latter country might again possess her own domestic legislature.

Mr. O'CONNELL'S SPEECH ON THE UNION. We had an article in type in the subject of this mighty display of magic eloquence, close, irresistible reasoning, and unanswerable facts, which appears in our columns to-day, but we are obliged to postpone its insertion till Tuesday, for want of space.

TRAMORE. There were three thousand one hundred signatures to the petition which was forwarded from Tramore, for repeal of the Union and the abolition of tithes.

THE WATERFORD HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY AGAIN. A list of the prizes, &c. at the Horticultural Society on Wednesday last, has been sent to our office by some member, we presume, of the Horticultural Society.

THE DUTCH FAIR. The public ought to recollect that the First of May is fast approaching; the day on which the drawing of Mr. Clarke's Dutch Fair or Lucky Sortilege will take place.

FURTHER REMOVAL OF TROOPS TO ENGLAND. Yesterday, four companies of the 59th Regiment marched from head quarters, at Navis, to this city, and after passing a few hours in the royal barracks, marched to the North Wall, when they embarked at half past six o'clock, on board a steam packet engaged to bring them to Liverpool en route for Manchester.

REPEAL PETITIONS. The Regiments of the 24th are performing Light Infantry for the 15th Regiment. The public money in the hands of the Receiver General of Lower Canada, on the 1st of January, 1834, was £17,241.

Lord G. Beresford, Lady Catherine Beresford, and Misses Beresford, had arrived in Dublin from the Priests' palace, Armagh.

REPEAL OF THE UNION. Mr. O'CONNELL rose now and said that a few days ago he happened to be in the lobby of the house, when he was accosted by a gentleman who had been speaking to a member, and after inquiring when the question of the repeal of the Union would come on, observed that the Canada were endeavoring to escape from us—that America had escaped, but that Ireland should not.—(Hear, hear.)

REPEAL OF THE UNION. Mr. O'CONNELL rose now and said that a few days ago he happened to be in the lobby of the house, when he was accosted by a gentleman who had been speaking to a member, and after inquiring when the question of the repeal of the Union would come on, observed that the Canada were endeavoring to escape from us—that America had escaped, but that Ireland should not.—(Hear, hear.)

Lord G. Beresford, Lady Catherine Beresford, and Misses Beresford, had arrived in Dublin from the Priests' palace, Armagh.

He denied that a compact, the effect of which was to exclude the Irish from the representation, had been made between the British and Irish Parliaments. He admitted that it had its vices; but it had also its virtues. He contended that the Irish Parliament was upon no one occasion worse than its neighbour in England. It never did so unwisely a thing as vote in favour of the Walcheren expedition. (Hear, hear.) They were never guilty of the absurdity of voting that a one pound note and a shilling were equal to a guinea in gold, which was the very momentous holder of a golden guinea could obtain 27s. for it outside the doors of the House of Commons where the motion was carried. (Hear, hear, hear.)